

ADVANCE OF POTAMOGETON CRISPUS L.—The 7th edition of Gray's Manual gives the range of this species as extending from Massachusetts to Ontario and Virginia. Here in the lagoons of Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill., it is very abundant. Much work is needed to keep it cleaned out in the spring, when its growth is most vigorous. These lagoons are connected with Lake Michigan, and it seems reasonable to suppose that this species has made its appearance here by way of the Great Lakes. In the lagoons of Washington Park, about a mile west, which have no connection with the lake, a careful search has failed to reveal it, and it probably does not occur. It is also found in abundance at Wolf Lake, Indiana. This body of water lies near Lake Michigan, and is connected with it.

It would be interesting to know just when the plant first made its appearance in this region. That it has occurred here for a few years at least is well known to most botanists hereabouts, but I believe that nothing concerning it in this vicinity has ever appeared in print. Guided by the index to American botanical literature published monthly in the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, I have looked up every reference from 1899 to the present date that might concern the flora of Illinois and Indiana, both systematic and ecological treatises, but I have found nothing regarding this plant. There may be a reference to it, however, in some note which the Bulletin has not seen fit to index. If so, I have overlooked it, but I do not believe that this is the case. If nothing has appeared then this may be regarded as an addition to the flora of both states. The advent of the plant, however, has doubtless been very recent, perhaps within the last ten years. In 1883 E. J. Hill¹ noted nine species of *Potamogeton* from Wolf Lake, but made no mention of *P. crispus*. In 1899 S. Coulter's 'Flora of Indiana' appeared, but this species was not included therein. Following the publication of Coulter's book, notably from 1900–1905, many additions to the Indiana flora came out in the 'Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science,' but this plant, if it occurred at all, seems to have escaped notice. My own acquaintance with it began in 1909. By this time it had become common.

The plant should, I think, now be found still further westward, especially along the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, as it can reach the Illinois, which flows into the Mississippi, by way of the Drainage Canal.

¹ Bot. Gaz. 9:45–48. 1884.

When currents are favorable, a steady stream of branches can be seen flowing from the lagoons out into the lake.

A specimen has been sent to the Editor to verify its identity.—
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FURTHER WOOL-WASTE PLANTS AT WESTFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.—
It has been my custom to visit a wool-waste dump near here several times a year. Generally I have found some of the Medicks, *Erodium cicutarium* (L.) L'Hér. and (I regret to name the next) *Centaurea maculosa*, established in two pastures and spreading into mowings even to the other side of the road several rods away.

No wool-waste has been placed here for three years, yet I found in June, 1913, two plants quite new to our region, *Erodium ciconium* L. and *Trifolium purpureum* Lois., there being a single individual of the *Erodium* and seven of the *Trifolium*.

I have learned from Dr. B. L. Robinson the following regarding the specimens I sent him: "Of *Erodium ciconium* L. we have at the Gray Herbarium only one specimen from America and that is from ballast at Philadelphia, where it was collected by the late Isaac C. Martindale, in August, 1877. On the sole basis of this specimen the species is mentioned in the Synoptical Flora by Prof. Trelease, who revised the *Geraniaceae* for that work. We find no more recent record of the species from America.

Of *Trifolium purpureum* Lois. there seems to be no record of American occurrence. These species both come from southern Europe and adjacent Asia."—EMILY F. FLETCHER. Westford, Massachusetts.

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